

01. Actual Transmittal. Actual transmittal of the signed prescription is done by the prescribing practitioner or the practitioner's authorized agent. (6-30-95)

02. Voice Verification. Practitioners or their authorized agents must provide voice verification upon request of the pharmacist receiving the medication order. If voice verification is refused, the prescription may not be filled. (6-30-95)

03. Supplying Facsimile Equipment. Pharmacies are precluded from supplying facsimile equipment to practitioners, hospitals, nursing homes, or any health care provider or facility. (6-30-95)

04. Use of Facsimile Machine by Pharmacy. The receiving facsimile machine must be located within the prescription department of the pharmacy. (6-30-95)

05. Facsimile Prescription. The facsimile prescription must be received as a non-fading document retaining legibility for a minimum of three (3) years. (6-30-95)

06. Schedule II Facsimile Prescriptions. A prescription for a Schedule II substance may be transmitted by the practitioner or the practitioner's agent to a pharmacy via facsimile equipment, provided that the original written and signed prescription is presented to the pharmacist for review prior to the actual dispensing of the controlled substance. The following prescriptions for Schedule II substances may be dispensed upon receipt of the faxed prescription and the faxed copy shall serve as the original written prescription: (7-1-99)

a. A Schedule II prescription to be compounded for the direct administration to a patient by parenteral, intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous or intraspinal infusion. (7-1-99)

b. A Schedule II prescription for a resident of a Long Term Care Facility (LTCF). (7-1-99)

c. A Schedule II prescription for a patient residing in a hospice certified by Medicare under Title XVIII or licensed by the state. The practitioner or the practitioner's agent shall note on the prescription that the patient is a hospice patient. (7-1-99)

d. Copies of Schedule II facsimile prescriptions will not be required to be sent to the Idaho Board of Pharmacy office. (6-30-95)

07. Facsimile Prescriptions of Schedules III, IV, and V. For drugs in Schedules III, IV, and V, a facsimile copy of a written, signed prescription transmitted directly by the prescribing practitioner to the pharmacy can serve as an original prescription. All federal and state laws and rules pertaining to written prescriptions for Schedule III, IV, and V drugs apply to facsimile transmitted prescriptions. (6-30-95)

08. Responsibility of Pharmacist. The pharmacist receiving a facsimile prescription will be responsible for the authenticity of the prescription and for ensuring that prescriptions for controlled substances have been issued for a legitimate medical purpose by an individual practitioner acting in the usual course of his or her professional practice pursuant to 21 CFR 1306.04(a). Orders purporting to be prescriptions, which are not issued in the usual course of professional treatment, are not considered prescriptions within the meaning and intent of the Controlled Substances Act. A person who issues or fills such an order shall be subject to penalties provided by law. That responsibility applies equally to an order transmitted by facsimile. (6-30-95)

162. PRESCRIPTION EXPIRATION.

All prescription orders that are legally refillable must have the refill instructions indicated on the face of the prescription order. All prescription orders expire fifteen (15) months after date of issue. For long term medication orders a new prescription must be obtained and a new file number issued. (4-6-05)

163. EMERGENCY PRESCRIPTION REFILL.

In an emergency a pharmacist may refill a prescription for a patient if the prescribing practitioner is not available for authorization and in the professional judgment of the pharmacist the prescription should be refilled. Only sufficient medication may be furnished for the emergency period and the practitioner must be contacted as soon as possible for further refill instructions. (7-1-93)